ISQ

Preinstallation Requirements Guide

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For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

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IMPORTANT PREINSTALLATION INFORMATION... PLEASE READ

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ISQ Installation Request Form

Once you read the *ISQ Preinstallation Requirements Guide*, print and complete this form. After all the requirements on this form are fulfilled, sign and date the form. Then mail or fax this form to your local Thermo Fisher Scientific sales/service office.

Requirements Checklist

- ❑ All laboratory remodeling has been completed.
- ❑ Your ISQ is on-site.
- ❑ The principal operator is scheduled to be available during the installation / certification period.
- ❑ Doorways and hallways are a minimum width of 80 cm (32 in.).
- ❑ Available floor area is sufficient and flooring will support the weight of the system.
- ❑ Available workbench is sufficient for all of the equipment. List the bench measurements:
  Width: _____
  Depth: _____
  Height: _____
- ❑ Workbench can support the weight of your system and is free from vibration.
- ❑ Lighting is adequate.
- ❑ Main power is installed and is in compliance with local electrical codes.
- ❑ Power for test and cleaning equipment is installed.
- ❑ Match the power cables specified on the sales order.
- ❑ Voltage of power outlet has been measured.
  Measured voltage: _____
- ❑ Air conditioning is adequate for temperature, humidity, and controlling particulate matter. The laboratory must remain at a constant temperature between 5-40 °C (41-104 °F).
- ❑ Relative humidity is 40% - 80%, no condensation.
- ❑ Work area is free of magnetic disruption and electrostatic discharge.
- ❑ All required gases are on-site, gas lines are installed and terminate within 2 m (6 ft.) of the workbench. All gas lines terminate to 1/8 in. compression-type fittings and the appropriate gas regulators are available.
  List gases and purity:_____
  _____
- ❑ All relevant safety regulations have been followed.

Principal Operator Level of Experience

GC, Injector and Column Knowledge:	❑ Experienced	❑ Moderate	❑ Limited
Mass Spectrometer Theory Knowledge:	❑ Experienced	❑ Moderate	❑ Limited
Xcalibur Data System Knowledge:	❑ Experienced	❑ Moderate	❑ Limited

Additional Information

Have any special acceptance specifications been agreed to in the contract? Yes ❑ No ❑
If Yes, attach full details of specifications.
Is there any additional equipment that needs to be connected to the system? Yes ❑ No ❑
If Yes, attach full details of additional equipment.

Note We reserve the right to invoice you for the Field Service Engineer's time if the installation requirements are not met on the date of the installation. To avoid any additional cost, please ensure your site is properly prepared.

Fill in the information below (please print clearly):

Name _____

Company _____ Telephone _____

Address _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Country_____

Signature _____ Date _____

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Notes: The country code is enclosed in square brackets [ ]. The city code or area code is enclosed in parenthesis ( ). For countries other than the U.S.A., when you are dialing from within the specified country, dial the 0 of the city code. For countries other than Italy, when you are dialing from outside the country, do not dial the 0 of the city code.

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Declaration

Manufacturer: Thermo Fisher Scientific

Thermo Fisher Scientific is the manufacturer of the instrument described in this manual and, as such, is responsible for the instrument safety, reliability and performance only if:

- installation
- re-calibration
- changes and repairs

have been carried out by authorized personnel and if:

- the local installation complies with local law regulations
- the instrument is used according to the instructions provided and if its operation is only entrusted to qualified trained personnel

Thermo Fisher Scientific is not liable for any damages derived from the non-compliance with the aforementioned recommendations.

Regulatory Compliance

Thermo Fisher Scientific performs complete testing and evaluation of its products to ensure full compliance with applicable domestic and international regulations. When the system is delivered to you, it meets all pertinent electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) and safety standards as described in the next section or sections by product name.

Changes that you make to your system may void compliance with one or more of these EMC and safety standards. Changes to your system include replacing a part or adding components, options, or peripherals not specifically authorized and qualified by Thermo Fisher Scientific. To ensure continued compliance with EMC and safety standards, replacement parts and additional components, options, and peripherals must be ordered from Thermo Fisher Scientific or one of its authorized representatives.

EMC Directive 89/336/EEC

EMC compliance has been evaluated by Professional Testing.

- Polaris Q, ITQ, and Ion Trap Series standards: EMC EN 61326-1:2006. Safety IEC 61010-1:2001, IEC 61010-2-081:2001
- DSQ II standards: EMC EN 61326-1:1997 + A1:1998 + A2:2001. Safety EN 61010-1:2001
- ISQ standards: EMC EN 61326-1:2006. Safety IEC 61010-1:2001, IEC 61010-2-081:2001

Low Voltage Safety Compliance

This device complies with Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC and harmonized standard EN 61010-1:2001.

FCC Compliance Statement

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THIS DEVICE COMPLIES WITH PART 15 OF THE FCC RULES. OPERATION IS SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TWO CONDITIONS: (1) THIS DEVICE MAY NOT CAUSE HARMFUL INTERFERENCE, AND (2) THIS DEVICE MUST ACCEPT ANY INTERFERENCE RECEIVED, INCLUDING INTERFERENCE THAT MAY CAUSE UNDESIRED OPERATION.

CAUTION Read and understand the various precautionary notes, signs and symbols contained inside this manual pertaining to the safe use and operation of this product before using it.

Notice on Lifting and Handling of Thermo Scientific Instruments

For your safety, and in compliance with international regulations, the physical handling of this Thermo Fisher Scientific instrument ***requires a team effort*** to lift and/or move the instrument. This instrument is too heavy and/or bulky for one person alone to handle safely.

Notice on the Proper Use of Thermo Scientific Instruments

In compliance with international regulations: Use of this instrument in a manner not specified by Thermo Fisher Scientific could impair any protection provided by the instrument.

Notice on the Susceptibility to Electromagnetic Transmissions

Your instrument is designed to work in a controlled electromagnetic environment. Do not use radio frequency transmitters, such as mobile phones, in close proximity to the instrument.

For manufacturing location, see the label on the instrument.

WEEE Compliance

This product is required to comply with the European Union's Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive 2002/96/EC. It is marked with the following symbol:

Thermo Fisher Scientific has contracted with one or more recycling or disposal companies in each European Union (EU) Member State, and these companies should dispose of or recycle this product. See www.thermo.com/WEEERoHS for further information on Thermo Fisher Scientific's compliance with these Directives and the recyclers in your country.

WEEE Konformität

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Conformité DEEE

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Thermo Fisher Scientific s'est associé avec une ou plusieurs compagnies de recyclage dans chaque état membre de l'union européenne et ce produit devrait être collecté ou recyclé par celles-ci. Davantage d'informations sur la conformité de Thermo Fisher Scientific à ces directives, les recycleurs dans votre pays et les informations sur les produits Thermo Fisher Scientific qui peuvent aider la détection des substances sujettes à la directive RoHS sont disponibles sur www.thermo.com/WEEERoHS.

Preface

This guide contains detailed information about preparing your site for ISQ installation.

About Your System

Thermo Fisher Scientific systems provide the highest caliber gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) instrumentation available on today's market.

GC/MS represents a combination of two powerful analytical techniques: GC, which acts as a separation technique and MS, which acts as a detection technique. Complex mixtures of individual compounds can be injected into the GC, either manually or through the use of an optional autosampler, and then separated for presentation to the MS. The MS will then generate a mass spectrum of the GC eluent and its components, which can be used for qualitative identification, as well as accurate and precise quantification of the individual compounds present in the sample.

WARNING Thermo Fisher Scientific systems operate safely and reliably under carefully controlled environmental conditions. If the equipment is used in manner not specified by the manufacturer, the protections provided by the equipment may be impaired. If you maintain a system outside the specifications listed in this guide, failures of many types, including personal injury or death, may occur. The repair of instrument failures caused by operation in a manner not specified by the manufacturer is specifically excluded from the Standard Warranty and service contract coverage.

Related Documentation

ISQ includes Help and these manuals as PDF files:

- *ISQ Preinstallation Requirements Guide* PN 1R120505-0001
- *ISQ User Guide* PN 1R120505-0002
- *ISQ Hardware Manual* PN 1R120505-0003
- *ISQ Spare Parts Guide* PN 1R120505-0004

❖ **To view product manuals**

Go to **Start > All Programs > Thermo Instruments > Manuals > ISQ.**

❖ **To open Help**

- From the ISQ window, choose **Help > ISQ Help**.
- If available for a specific window or dialog box, click **Help** or press the F1 key for information about setting parameters.

For more information, visit www.thermoscientific.com.

System Requirements

The data system used with your ISQ must meet these minimum requirements:

System	Requirements
Hardware	• 2.4 GHz processor with 4 GB RAM • DVD/CD-ROM drive • Resolution display 1280 × 1024 (XGA) • 250 GB hard drive • NTFS format
Software	• Microsoft™ Windows™ 7 SP1 Operating System (32-bit) • Microsoft Office™ 2010 • Thermo Foundation 2.0 or higher (Thermo Scientific software) • Xcalibur™ 2.2 or higher • TraceFinder™ 2.0 SP1 or higher

Safety and Special Notices

Make sure you follow the precautionary statements presented in this guide. The safety and other special notices appear in boxes.

Safety and special notices include the following:

CAUTION Highlights hazards to humans, property, or the environment. Each CAUTION notice is accompanied by an appropriate CAUTION symbol.

IMPORTANT Highlights information necessary to prevent damage to software, loss of data, or invalid test results; or might contain information that is critical for optimal performance of the system.

Note Highlights information of general interest.

Tip Highlights helpful information that can make a task easier.

Safety Symbols and Signal Words

All safety symbols are followed by **WARNING** or **CAUTION**, which indicates the degree of risk for personal injury and/or instrument damage. Cautions and warnings are following by a descriptor. A **WARNING** is intended to prevent improper actions that *could* cause personal injury. A **CAUTION** is intended to prevent improper actions that *may* cause personal injury and/or instrument damage. The following safety symbols may be found on your instrument and/or in this guide.

	BURN HAZARD: This symbol alerts you to the presence of a hot surface that *could* or *may* cause burn injuries.
	ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD: This symbol indicates that an electrical shock *could* or *may* occur.
	FIRE HAZARD: This symbol indicates a risk of fire or flammability *could* or *may* occur.
	FLAMMABLE GAS HAZARD: This symbol alerts you to gases that are compressed, liquefied or dissolved under pressure and can ignite on contact with an ignition source. This symbol indicates this risk *could* or *may* cause physical injury.
	GLOVES REQUIRED: This symbol indicates that you must wear gloves when performing a task or physical injury *could* or *may* occur.
	HAND AND CHEMICAL HAZARD: This symbol indicates that chemical damage or physical injury *could* or *may* occur.
	INSTRUMENT DAMAGE: This symbol indicates that damage to the instrument or component *could* or *may* occur. This damage may not be covered under the standard warranty.
	LIFTING HAZARD: This symbol indicates that a physical injury *could* or *may* occur if two or more people do not lift an object.

	MATERIAL AND EYE HAZARD: This symbol indicates that eye damage *could* or *may* occur.
	RADIOACTIVE HAZARD: This symbol indicates that exposure to radioactive material *could* or *may* occur.
	READ MANUAL: This symbol alerts you to carefully read your instrument's documentation to ensure your safety and the instrument's operational ability. Failing to carefully read the documentation *could* or *may* put you at risk for a physical injury.
	TOXIC SUBSTANCES HAZARD: This symbol indicates that exposure to a toxic substance could occur and that exposure *could* or *may* cause personal injury or death.
	This is the general warning symbol that the ISO 3864-2 standard uses to prevent personal injury. This symbol precedes the **WARNING** safety alert word. In the vocabulary of ANSI Z535 signs, this symbol indicates a possible personal injury hazard exists if the instrument is improperly used or if unsafe actions occur. We use this symbol and another appropriate safety symbol to alert you to an imminent or potential hazard that *could cause personal injury.*

Hydrogen Safety Precautions

Hydrogen is a colorless, odorless, highly flammable gas with the molecular formula H_2 and an atomic weight of 1.00794, making it the lightest element. Hydrogen gas presents a hazard as it is combustible over a wide range of concentrations: at ambient temperature and pressure, this ranges from about 4% to 74.2% by volume.

Hydrogen has a flash point of - 423 °F (- 253 °C) and an auto-ignition temperature of 1,040 °F (560 °C). It has a very low ignition energy and the highest burning velocity of any gas. If hydrogen is allowed to expand rapidly from high pressure, it can self-ignite. Hydrogen burns with a flame that can be invisible in bright light.

WARNING - FIRE HAZARD: The use of hydrogen as a carrier gas is dangerous. Hydrogen is potentially explosive and must be used with extreme care. Any use of hydrogen gas must be reviewed by appropriate health and safety staff and all installations of hydrogen systems must be performed to applicable codes and standards. Thermo Fisher Scientific assumes no liability for the improper use of hydrogen as a carrier gas.

Before you begin using hydrogen, you should conduct a risk assessment based on the quantity of hydrogen to be used and the conditions of your laboratory. You should ask yourself:

"What hydrogen hazards associated with this project are most likely to occur?"

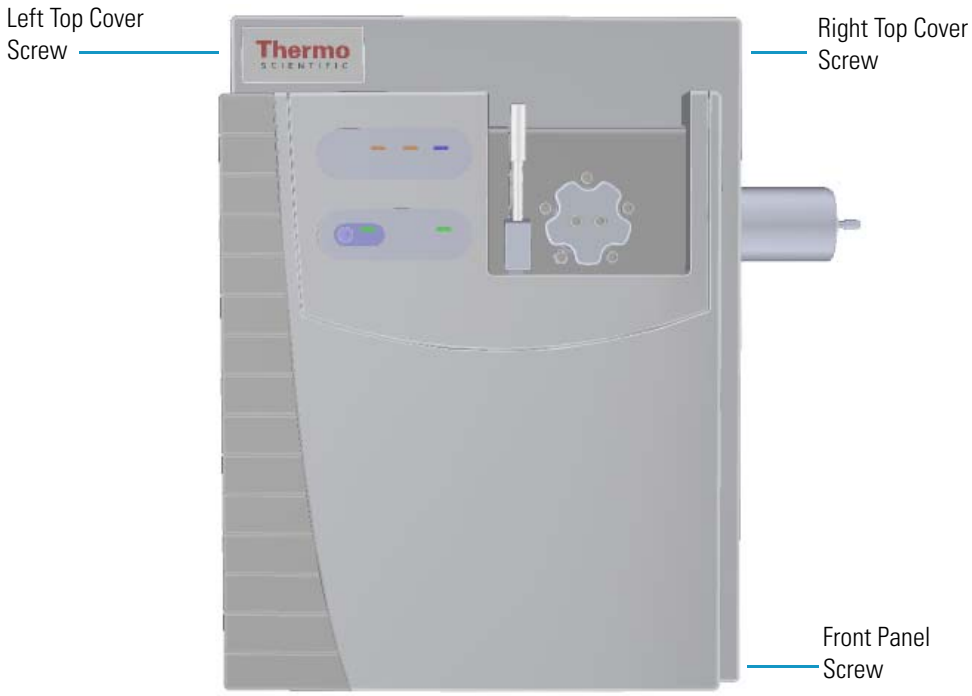
"What hydrogen hazards associated with this project have the potential to result in the worst consequences?"

- Try to reduce or eliminate the higher risks by using the proper ventilation to remove hydrogen gas before an ignitable concentration can accumulate. You should also consider purging the hydrogen to further reduce hazards and ensure anyone who will be working with hydrogen has basic hydrogen safety training.
- As with laboratory safety in general, be sure to wear safety glasses, laboratory coats, gloves, etc. Typically there are no specific requirements for gaseous hydrogen, other than eye protection when working with a compressed gas. If working with liquid (cryogenic) hydrogen, insulated gloves and protective shoes should be worn in addition to eye protection.
- You should post "No Smoking" and "No Open Flames" signs to identify hydrogen sources and cylinders. Maintain, inspect and leak-test all hydrogen sources regularly.
- All hydrogen shutoff valves should be clearly marked and permanent hydrogen piping should be labeled as such at the supply or discharge point and at regular intervals along its length. Where hydrogen gas piping passes through a wall, the piping should be labeled on both sides of the wall.
- There should also be contingency plans in place should an incident occur.
- The site emergency response team, as well as the local fire department, should know the location of all hydrogen storage tanks.

Using Hydrogen with ISQ

To use hydrogen with the ISQ, you must always shut off the GC carrier gas before venting or turning off the ISQ. There are three hydrogen safety screws on the ISQ that **must** be in place. These are attached to your instrument at the factory. ISQ Preinstallation Requirements Guide

Figure 1. Hydrogen Safety Screws on the ISQ



Make sure all the covers and panels of the ISQ are firmly attached before powering on the ISQ. If you vented the system, make sure the vent valve is tightly closed before powering on the system. Make sure all fittings, ferrules, and o-rings are sealed prior to powering on the system.

Hydrogen Connection Guidelines

Use the following guidelines to safely connect hydrogen to your system:

- **Piping**—Hydrogen must be delivered to equipment using appropriate piping and be done in such a way as to pose essentially no hazard to end-users. Piping systems for the delivery of hydrogen should be designed and installed by a person qualified by specific training and experience with hydrogen piping systems.

  Stainless steel is usually recommended because it is a safe, cost-effective material. Piping of *black iron* must not be used, as the pipe can become brittle with age. Elastomeric/plastic tubing of various plastics and polymers should not be used, unless the tubing is approved for use with hydrogen. If elastomeric/plastic tubing is used for hydrogen gas delivery, the tubing should be tested for hydrogen permeability to minimize leakage.

  The hydrogen piping system must be flexible enough to endure routine thermal expansion and contraction. The system should also include considerations for the most severe condition of temperature and pressure expected during service. Piping and supports must be able to withstand static loading introduced by such things as ice and snow; and dynamic loading from high wind and earthquake.

  Caution should be used if burying hydrogen piping. Proper controls should be used to protect against damage and corrosion, and also to prevent Hydrogen from entering a building if there is any leakage.

- **Fittings**—All fittings must be of the proper type approved or designed for use with hydrogen gas. Use as few fittings as possible to minimize the potential for leaks. After installation, ensure that leak testing is carried out prior to system use, and on a regular basis.

  There must be no PTFE tape or other things like *plumber's putty* used to enhance a seal, as this actually is a detriment to a good seal. Ideally the best installation would use stainless steel tubing with appropriate gas-tight fittings.

  Welding is usually preferred for joints in hydrogen piping systems since welding provides a better connection and reduces the potential for leaks compared to mechanical fittings. Soft solder joints are not permitted for hydrogen systems (due to the low melting point of soft solder and its potential for brittle failure at cryogenic temperatures). Brazed joints are permitted, but such joints should be protected against the possibility of external fire.

  Tubing connections should be clamped to barbed or press-fit type connections. Hose clamps or *jubilee clamps* must not be used.

- **Valves**—All valves must be suitable for hydrogen service and for the specific operating conditions. Valves, including regulators, must not be used for hydrogen, unless they are designed and identified for such a use. Ball valves are often chosen because of their superior leak tightness through the valve seat. Pneumatic operators are usually chosen for remotely operated valves so that potential ignition sources (electricity) are remote from the valve.

Manual shutoff valves should be provided near each point of use, within immediate reach. If a hydrogen cylinder or hydrogen generation system is located within immediate reach, a separate point-of-use shutoff valve is usually not necessary.

Line regulators that have their source away from the point of use should have a manual shutoff valve near the point of use.

An emergency gas shutoff device in an accessible location outside the use area should be provided in addition to the manual point-of-use valve in each educational and instructional laboratory space that has a piped gas supply system.

If necessary, the piping system should have uninterruptible pressure relief. The pressure relief system should be designed to provide a discharge rate sufficient to avoid further pressure increase and should vent to a safe location outside or to a ventilation system exhaust.

Purchasing Hydrogen

Use the following guidelines when purchasing hydrogen:

- Hydrogen Generator—Because it minimizes the amount of hydrogen present and reduces the degree of hazard, a hydrogen generator (also called an electrolyzer) is the safest way to purchase hydrogen in the quantity used in GC/MS.

  However, to minimize the degree of hazard, the hydrogen generator must only be operated in a non-explosive environment because hydrogen buildup can be ignitable. This means that your ventilation system for the room or lab hood must maintain an air exchange rate that is at least two orders of magnitude greater than the maximum hydrogen production rate of the hydrogen generator. Be sure to follow the manufacturers' directions about proper use and maintenance of the regulator.

  To prevent the possibility of releasing hydrogen, the hydrogen generator should be set to shut down if:

  – There is a loss of flow to the ventilation system

  – A hydrogen detector alarms at 25% of the lower flammable limit of hydrogen in air.

  The oxygen exhausted by the electrolyzer should be vented to the outside as well.

- Hydrogen Cylinder—Hydrogen can be delivered in standard laboratory gas bottles or cylinders. These cylinders have a limited amount of hydrogen in them and are a safe way to transport and store hydrogen. However, compressed hydrogen gas cylinders, like all compressed gas cylinders, must be secured in an upright position, ideally with a non-combustible chain or cable. If the cylinder falls over, the valve can be knocked off and the pressurized cylinder can take off like a rocket, which leads to the release of hydrogen and possibly an explosion, severe injury, or death. Never crack a hydrogen cylinder valve to remove dust or dirt from fittings prior to attaching a regulator, as there is a risk of self-ignition.

Properly Storing Hydrogen

Storing and handling compressed hydrogen gas and cryogenic liquid hydrogen present potential health and safety hazards. Using proper storage and handling techniques is essential to maintaining a safe work environment.

Use the following guidelines when storing hydrogen:

- Store spare hydrogen gas cylinders outside and away from doors, windows, building air intake vents, structures, and vehicle routes. This precaution applies when the hydrogen is or is not in use. Indoor storage of spare hydrogen cylinders has special requirements, which is beyond the scope of this document. Documentation for each vessel should include a description of the vessel, a list of available drawings or other documents, the most recent inspection results, and the responsible person's name.
- Prevent spare cylinders from toppling by wrapping them with chains. The chains should also be protected against corrosion and excessive heat.
- Separate spare hydrogen cylinders from oxidizing gases (such as oxygen) with a 5 ft (1.5 m) tall fire barrier with a half-hour fire rating or place the cylinders at least 20 ft (6 m) apart.
- When moving hydrogen cylinders:
  - Remove the regulator and replace the cylinder valve cap before moving.
  - Move cylinders on cylinder carts or with other appropriate transport devices.
  - Never roll or drop a cylinder and never lift a cylinder by its protective cap.
- Bulk hydrogen systems include either gaseous or liquid hydrogen in fixed installations; in some gas systems a semi-permanent trailer (tube trailer) can be used. Storage vessels for compressed hydrogen gas or liquid hydrogen should be designed, constructed, tested, and maintained in accordance with applicable codes and standards. Bulk hydrogen systems represent a level of complexity again which is beyond the scope of this document; however some general guidelines are provided.
- The bulk hydrogen storage system should not be located beneath electric power lines, close to other flammable gases/liquids, or close to public areas. It should be readily accessible to authorized personnel and delivery equipment, but protected from physical damage or tampering.
- As liquid hydrogen systems also have a cryogenic hazard, additional safety considerations for the use of cryogenic liquids may be necessary.

Hydrogen Safety Codes, Standards and References

The following list of safety codes, standards and references is in no way an exhaustive list. In fact, there may be federal, state or local codes that apply to your specific location. Check with all appropriate agencies with jurisdiction before installing or using a hydrogen system.

- Air Products Safetygram #4 Gaseous Hydrogen
- ANSI/AIAA standard for hydrogen safety guidelines is AIAA G-095-2004, Guide to Safety of Hydrogen and Hydrogen Systems
- ASME B31.1, Power Piping Code
- ASME B31.3, Process Piping Code
- ASME B31.8, Gas Transmission and Distribution Systems
- BCGA Code Of Practice CP4 Industrial Gas Cylinder Manifolds and Gas Distribution Pipework
- BCGA Code Of Practice CP33 The Bulk Storage of Gaseous Hydrogen at Users' Premises
- CGA G-5, Hydrogen
- CGA G-5.4, Standard for Hydrogen Piping Systems at Consumer Locations
- CGA G-5.5, Hydrogen Vent Systems
- CGA G-5.6, Hydrogen Pipeline Systems
- CGA G-5.8, High Pressure Hydrogen Piping Systems at Consumer Locations.
- FM Global Property Loss Prevention Data Sheets 7-50: Compressed Gases in Cylinders
- FM Global Property Loss Prevention Data Sheets 7-91: Hydrogen
- IGC Doc 121/04/E, Hydrogen Transportation Pipelines System Design Features
- NASA
- NSS 1740.16 Safety Standard For Hydrogen And Hydrogen Systems Guidelines for Hydrogen System Design, Materials Selection, Operations, Storage, and Transportation
- NFPA 52, Vehicular Fuel Systems Code
- NFPA 55, Standard for the Storage, Use, and Handling of Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids in Portable and Stationary Containers, Cylinders, and Tanks, 2005 Edition
- NFPA 68, Standard on Explosion Protection by Deflagration Venting
- NFPA 70, National Electrical Code

- NFPA 497, Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas
- NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems
- NFPA 45, Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals
- NFPA 55, Standard for the Storage, Use, and Handling of Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids in Portable and Stationary Containers, Cylinders, and Tanks
- NFPA 68, 2007 Standard on Explosion Protection by Deflagration Venting
- NFPA 69, Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems
- NFPA 91, Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors
- NFPA 255, Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials
- OSHA 29CFR1910.103 1910.103 Hydrogen

Contacting Us

There are several ways to contact Thermo Fisher Scientific for the information you need.

❖ **To contact Technical Support**

Phone	800-532-4752
Fax	561-688-8736
E-mail	us.techsupport.analyze@thermofisher.com
Knowledge base	www.thermokb.com

❖ **To contact Customer Service for ordering information**

Phone	800-532-4752
Fax	561-688-8731
E-mail	us.customer-support.analyze@thermofisher.com
Web site	www.thermo.com/ms

❖ **To get local contact information for sales or service**

Go to www.thermoscientific.com/wps/portal/ts/contactus.

❖ **To suggest changes to documentation or to Help**

- Fill out a reader survey online at www.surveymonkey.com/s/PQM6P62.
- Send an e-mail message to the Technical Publications Editor at techpubsaustin@thermofisher.com.

Site Preparation

This chapter describes how to prepare your site before the Thermo Scientific Field Service Engineer arrives to install the ISQ.

Contents

- Entrance Requirements
- Workbench and Space Requirements
- Lighting Requirements
- Power Requirements
- Environmental Requirements
- Gas Equipment Requirements
- Receiving Requirements
- What Happens Next?

Entrance Requirements

Use the following guidelines to ensure the entrance to your site will allow for the delivery of your ISQ system:

1. Ensure the width of your delivery door opening is at least 81 cm (32 in.).
2. Make sure you have enough room to move boxes around corners, into elevators, or through doorways. The table below contains the dimensions and weight of shipping boxes, so that you can make accommodations.

Table 1. Shipping Box Dimensions and Weight

Box Contents	Length		Width		Height		Weight	
	cm	in.	cm	in.	cm	in.	kg	lbs.
ISQ[1]	109	43	71	28	112	44	109	240
TRACE 1300 or TRACE 1310	60	24	80	31	80	31	64	140
TRACE GC Ultra	79	31	79	31	79	31	73	160
FOCUS GC	53	21	74	29	86	34	41	90
AI/AS 3000 II (Right-Mounted)[2]	36	14	51	20	36	14	10	22
AI/AS 3000 II (Left-Mounted)[2]	36	14	51	20	41	16	15	33
TriPlus RSH (with standard X-axis)	65	26	100	39	32	13	45-55	99-121
TriPlus RSH (with extended X-axis)	65	26	105	41	32	13	60	132

1. The computer, keyboard, monitor, foreline pump, and ISQ Installation Kit are included in the box with the ISQ.
2. The AI/AS 3000 II can be mounted to the left or right of the TRACE GC Ultra. It can only be mounted to the right side of the TRACE 1300. TRACE 1310, or FOCUS GC.

Workbench and Space Requirements

Use the following guidelines to ensure you have enough space to set up the ISQ system:

1. Ensure you have adequate workbench space for the system. Refer to the table below for exact measurements of each component. Use the information in the table below to configure the workbench. Be sure to leave 41 cm (16 in.) of extra space to the left of the ISQ for performing maintenance and 46 cm (18 in.) for the monitor and keyboard.

Table 2. Workbench and Space Requirements

Instrument	Depth		Width		Height		Weight	
	cm	in.	cm	in.	cm	in.	kg	lbs
ISQ	69	27	36	14	46	18	45	99
Foreline Pump[1, 2]	46	18	20	8	25	10	24	52
Computer[2]	48	19	20	8	43	17	12	27
Monitor[2]	16	7	46	18	32	13	4	8
Keyboard[2]	23	9	46	18	5	2	1	2
TRACE 1300	60	24	44	17	45	18	55	121
TRACE 1310	67	26	44	17	45	18	55	121
TRACE GC Ultra	69	27	61	24	51	20	48	105
FOCUS GC	56	22	36	14	48	19	30	66
AI 3000 II	28	11	23	9	40	19	6	13
AS 3000 II	28	11	41	16	40	19	6	13
TriPlus RSH standard X axis	80	32	99	39	74	29	25	55
TriPlus RSH extended X-axis	80	32	135	53	74	29	27	60
Direct Probe Controller[3]	58	23	33	13	12	5	6	13

[1] This item is placed on the floor under the system.
[2] Dimensions vary per manufacturer.
[3] Sits on top or to the side of the ISQ.

2. Supply a 1-in. i.d. hose to the building exhaust air system, an oil mist filter, or other scrubbing device. The pump exhaust contains carrier gas, solvents, analytes, and a small amount of oil vapor. These material may be flammable, poisonous, or corrosive. Do not allow the exhaust from the foreline pump, which includes your analytes, to accumulate at unsafe levels in your laboratory. Consult your local Environmental and Safety Regulations for information about how to properly exhaust fumes from your laboratory.

3. Allow at least 30 cm (12 in.) of clearance behind the GC. This space allows for venting of the hot exhaust, clearance of the gas lines, electrical connections, access to power switch, and horizontal movement of the TriPlus "Y" axis arm.
4. Make sure you have at least 91 cm (3 ft.) of clearance above the system. This space allows room for optional accessories (such as autosamplers) and proper heat dissipation.
5. Make sure your workbench can support a standard ISQ system. Keep in mind, additional instruments add to the total weight.
6. Ensure that your work area is stable and free of vibration from nearby equipment. The ISQ system is a sensitive instrument. For this reason, the foreline pump should be placed on the floor below the system.

Lighting Requirements

Use the following guidelines to ensure your site has the proper lighting:

1. Ensure that the work area is properly lit. You may need an overhead lamp to light your work area.
2. You may need a small, high-intensity lamp when you clean the ISQ.

Power Requirements

Use the following guidelines to ensure your site is equipped with enough power to support the system. The ISQ is designed to handle voltages between 100-240 V~ (50/60 Hz, 15 A_{MAX}). The foreline pump must be set to the line voltage that will be used at your location.

Note Due to the power draw of the ISQ and GC, each instrument must be on its own dedicated circuit.

Table 3. System Power Requirements

Equipment	Maximum Power (W)
ISQ, including foreline pump	1200
TRACE 1300 and TRACE 1310	2000
TRACE GC Ultra	1920
FOCUS GC	1600
Computer*	400
Monitor*	25
AI/AS 3000 II	95
TriPlus RSH	400

Table 3. System Power Requirements

Equipment	Maximum Power (W)
Direct Probe Controller	240
*Power requirements vary by manufacturer.	

The power quality supplied to your system is very important. It must be stable and within the minimum specifications listed in this section.

1. Test the power source quality in your laboratory to offset line voltage problems. Improving power source quality is a complex task best handled by a company or consultant specializing in that field. Contact your regional Thermo Fisher Scientific Customer Service office for assistance in locating a power consultant. Having a poor quality power source degrades ISQ system performance. Some examples of poor power source quality are:

    - Harmonic distortion causes noise in the power supply lines and degrades instrument performance. Harmonic distortion is a high-frequency disturbance that may affect operation of your ISQ. This disturbance appears as distortion of the fundamental sine wave. Total harmonic distortion should be less than 6%. For more information, refer to the EMC Directive 89/336/EEC. However, the power specifications for the ISQ system are more exact than those of the IEC.
    - Sags are constant low line voltage, which cause the system to function erratically or not at all.
    - Slow changes are gradual, long-term changes in average root mean square (RMS) voltage level, with typical durations greater than 2 s.
    - Surges are constant high line voltage, which cause overheating and component failure. Sags and surges are slow changes in average root mean square (RMS) voltage level, with typical durations between 50 ms and 2 s.
    - Transients, even of a few microseconds duration cause electronic devices to fail or to degrade and significantly shorten their lives. Transients (or impulses) are brief voltage excursions of up to several thousand volts with durations less than 50 ms.
    - Voltage variations must not exceed 10% of the nominal value
    - Transient overvoltages must not exceed those specified in category II of IEC 60364-4-443.
    - Power must be single-phase
    - Wall outlets must have earth-ground hard-wired to the main panel
    - Included power cords are 2 m (6 ft) long

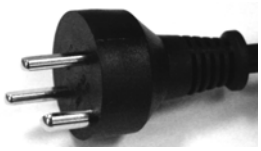
Contact your local Customer Service office to discuss power cordset concerns.

2. The ISQ comes with the required number and type of power cords for your region. Table 4 will help you identify the correct power cord for your region and instrument. It also includes the Thermo Scientific part numbers to reorder. You may use any brand of power cord, as long as it is appropriate for your region.

Table 4. Power cord identification and ordering information by region. (Sheet 1 of 2)

Region	Thermo Scientific Part Number C13 (for PC, monitors, and autosamplers)	Thermo Scientific Part Number C19 (for GC and MS)
North American 120V		
North American 250V		
Japanese 125V		
Switzerland 250V		
Australian 250V		
China 250V		
Europe-Schuko 250V		

Table 4. Power cord identification and ordering information by region. (Sheet 2 of 2)

Region	Thermo Scientific Part Number C13 (for PC, monitors, and autosamplers)	Thermo Scientific Part Number C19 (for GC and MS)
United Kingdom 250V		
Danish 250V		
Italian 250V		
Israeli 250V		
Indian 250V		
Argentina 250V		

Note The 250V region power cords will work with the 230V circuits.

Environmental Requirements

The normal operating environment for the ISQ must have the following characteristics:

- Indoor use only
- Altitude up to 2000 meters

- Maximum relative humidity between 5% and 80% up to 31 °C. The maximum relative humidity decreases linearily to 67% as the temperature climbs to 35 °C.
- Voltage variations not exceeding 10% of the nominal value
- Transient overvoltages not exceeding those specified in category II of IEC 60364-4-443.

Use the following guidelines to ensure your site has the proper environmental conditions for the system:

1. Ensure that your room temperature is 5-40 °C (41-104 °F). The analytical performance is only confirmed for temperatures between 15-35 °C (59-95 °F). For best performance, the operating temperature should be constant. Use the table below to calculate the amount of heat your system will generate and ensure your air-conditioning system can handle that amount of heat.

   Table 5. Maximum Heat Generated By Each Instrument

	Instrument	Heat Output (BTU per Hr)	Heat Output (in W)
Standard Equipment	ISQ, including foreline pump	4095	1200
	TRACE 1300 and TRACE 1310	6830	2000
	TRACE GC Ultra	6550	1920
	FOCUS GC	5460	1600
	Computer[1]	1365	400
	Monitor[1]	85	25
Optional Equipment	AI/AS 3000 II	325	95
	TriPlus RSH	683[2] or 1366[3]	200[2] or 400[3]
	Direct Probe Controller	820	240

[1]Power requirements vary by manufacturer.
[2]With one power module.
[3]With two power modules.

2. Ensure that the relative humidity in your laboratory is between 40 and 80% with no condensation. A temperature and humidity monitor in your laboratory helps ensure that the climate is within these specifications.

3. Ensure that the air in your site is free of excess particulate matter.

   For reference, the air should contain fewer than 100,000 particles (larger than 5 µm) per cubic meter. If the concentration is larger than this amount, dust can accumulate on electronic components. This accumulation reduces their ability to cool off properly and could cause them to overheat. If your environment is particularly dusty, we recommend that you purchase the optional dust filter for your system.

4. Ensure that your site is free of electrostatic discharge (ESD), which may damage the electronic components of your system. Ensure your static has been discharged before touching internal components of the instrument. ESD can damage sensitive components, resulting in premature failures.

Gas Equipment Requirements

Use the following guidelines to ensure you have the proper gas supplies ready far in advance of installation:

1. You will need a supply of ultra-high purity GC carrier gas. Typical cylinders are about 23 cm (9 in.) wide by 140 cm (55 in.) tall and output >15,000 kPa (>2200 psig). A single full-size tank contains 8000 L of helium or 6000 L of hydrogen and each will last about three months with a typical usage rate of 50 mL/min.

Table 6. Carrier Gas Specifications

Gas Type	Purity	Outlet Pressure	Regulator	Connector
Helium	99.999%[1]	700 kPa (100 psig)	Dual-stage brass regulator with stainless steel diaphragm	CGA-580[2]
Hydrogen	99.999%[1]	700 kPa (100 psig)	Dual-stage brass regulator with stainless steel diaphragm and purge valve	CGA-350[2]

[1] Ultra-high purity with less than 1.0 ppm each of water, oxygen, and total hydrocarbons and contained in one tank.
2 Connectors will vary with cylinder size. Confirm that your regulator will work with your gas tank. All connections to the GC/MS are 1/8 in. Swagelok fittings.

WARNING - FIRE HAZARD: When using hydrogen, be aware that it can flow into the oven and create a fire hazard. Turn off the supply until the GC column is in the inlet and ISQ. Whenever you use hydrogen, it is critical to test all connections, lines, and valves for leaks before using the instrument. When performing maintenance, be sure to turn off the hydrogen supply.

Oxygen and moisture cannot be prevented from entering the system during cylinder changes. To minimize the impact of these contaminants on the GC system, high purity gas handling equipment should be used. To further protect the system from oxygen and moisture, point-of-use purifiers should be installed in the carrier gas lines just prior to the GC to remove any residual contaminants.

2. If your ISQ will be equipped with the Chemical Ionization (CI) Reagent Gas Flow module, make sure you have the proper gas for it. Typical flow rates are only 1-3 mL/min, so smaller tanks like lecture bottles can be used.

Table 7. CI Gas Specifications

Gas Type	Purity	Outlet Pressure	Regulator	Connector*
Methane	99.99% high-purity	35-240 kPa (5-35 psig)	Dual-stage brass regulator with stainless steel diaphragm	CGA-350
Isobutane	99.9% instrument grade	35-240 kPa (5-35 psig),	Dual-stage brass regulator with stainless steel diaphragm	CGA-510
Ammonia	99.99%, anhydrous grade	35-240 kPa, (5-35 psig)	Consult your gas supplier for specific regulator requirements.	CGA-240

* Connectors will vary with cylinder size. Confirm that your regulator will work with your gas tank. All connections to the GC/MS are 1/8 in. Swagelok fittings.

WARNING - FIRE HAZARD: Some CI gases, such as methane and isobutane, are flammable. Make sure these gases are properly exhausted and all gas fittings on the system are leak-free. Consult your local Environmental and Safety Regulations for information about how to properly exhaust fumes from your laboratory.

WARNING - TOXIC SUBSTANCES HAZARD: Some CI gases, such as ammonia, are toxic. Make sure these gases are properly exhausted and all gas fittings on the system are leak-free. Consult your local Environmental and Safety Regulations for information about how to properly exhaust fumes from your laboratory.

CAUTION INSTRUMENT DAMAGE: Do not exceed 240 kPa (35 psig) or you could damage the CI reagent gas flow module.

3. If your ISQ will be equipped with a Direct Insertion Probe, make sure you have compressed air, which is used to cool the probe.
4. If you have a TriPlus autosampler with the SPME conditioning station or a TriPlus Headspace autosampler, you need to obtain a low-pressure, single-stage regulator (0-30 psi) for nitrogen purging.

Table 8. Other Gas Specifications

Equipment	Gas Type	Purity	Maximum Pressure	Regulator	Connector
Direct Insertion Probe	Air	90%[1]	700 kPa (100 psig)	Dual-stage brass regulator	CGA-590
TriPlus SPME Headspace	Nitrogen	99.999%	200 kPa (30 psi)	Dual-stage brass regulator with stainless steel diaphragm	CGA-580

[1] Pure, particle and oil free, and contained in one tank.
2 Connectors will vary with cylinder size. Confirm that your regulator will work with your gas tank. All connections to the GC/MS are 1/8 in. Swagelok fittings.

5. If your GC and PTV injector will be equipped with a cryogenic cooling option, you will need a supply of coolant, such as liquid nitrogen or liquid carbon dioxide. Be sure to specify the exact GC cryogenic cooling option when ordering the coolant. See the *TRACE GC Ultra Preinstallation Requirements Guide* for more information.
6. Gas lines should be:
   - As short as possible and close to the ISQ system.
   - Made of copper or stainless steel when using helium, hydrogen, methane, and isobutane.
   - Made of stainless steel when using ammonia or other corrosive gases.
   - Free of oil and moisture
7. Obtain the proper gas line filters, which help prevent impurities and contaminants from entering your system. Water, oxygen, and total hydrocarbons should be less than 1 ppm to avoid high background noise and prevent contamination. The GC is equipped with two intake filters that trap moisture, oxygen, and hydrocarbons.
8. Store gas tanks and bottles properly so they will not damage cables or gas lines. Ensure they are secured in accordance with standard safety practices.

Using Hydrogen

To safely use hydrogen in your ISQ, you should have a hydrogen sensor installed in your GC. Field Service Engineers can install a sensor. but they are not authorized to install or repair any instrument using hydrogen as a carrier gas unless the instrument is equipped with the appropriate sensor. The sensor must be calibrated occasionally, as described in the sensor's documentation.

Use the following safety precautions when using hydrogen:

- Ensure that all hydrogen cylinders comply with the safety requirements for proper use and storage. Hydrogen cylinders and delivery systems must comply with local regulations.
- Make sure the gas supply is turned completely off when connecting hydrogen lines.
- Perform a bubble test to ensure that the hydrogen lines are leak-tight before using the instrument. Repeat this test to eliminate all leaks.
- Ensure your GC has a Thermo Fisher Scientific hydrogen sensor installed. A hydrogen sensor continuously monitors the hydrogen level in the oven.
- Always turn off the GC and shut off the hydrogen at its source before venting the ISQ.
- Remove as many sources of ignition as possible from your laboratory. Sources can include open flames, electrostatic discharges, or devices that spark.
- Do not open a cylinder of hydrogen without a regulator attached because it may self-ignite.

Receiving Requirements

When you receive the ISQ system:

1. Inspect the boxes for damage when the instrument arrives. Our instruments are shipped by electronic equipment carriers who specialize in the handling of delicate equipment. Occasionally, however, equipment is inadvertently damaged in transit. If you notice evidence of external damage, do not refuse shipment. Instead, call Customer Service.
2. Once you are finished inspecting your shipment, move the cartons to a protected location, preferably the installation site. Leave the boxes as complete as possible and do not unpack or open the boxes without our Field Service Engineer (FSE) present. Doing otherwise may void your warranty or order.
3. Complete the Installation Request Form located at the front of this guide and forward it to Customer Support.

What Happens Next?

After the Installation Request Form is received, Customer Support will contact you to schedule the installation of your system. It is important to confirm that all the requirements on the form are met BEFORE the Field Service Engineer arrives.

The Field Service Engineer will install the system and confirm that all performance tests pass.